

Reduce Your Fat Without Dieting

Years ago the formula for fat reduction was "diet" "exercise." To-day it is "Take Marmola Prescription Tablets." Friends tell friends—doctors tell their patients, until thousands know and use this convenient, harmless method. They eat what they like, live as they like, and still lose their fat, three or four pounds of fat a week. Simple, effective, harmless Marmola Prescription Tablets are sold by all druggists—a large case for 75c. Or if you prefer you may write direct to the Marmola Company, 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.—Advt.

WAR COLLECTOR CONVICTED.

Charity Solicitor Forged Captain's Name to Get Funds.
William J. P. O'Neil, charity fund solicitor, who made collections of checks from John N. Steele on No. 120 Broadway, was convicted last night before Judge Malone in General Sessions of forgery in the third degree.
He was indicted for having forged the name of Capt. Marks of the Ninth Coast Artillery to a letter to Mr. Steele asking for a contribution. Judge Malone imposed a sentence of not less than two years and six months and not more than four years and six months in Sing Sing.

PROBLEMS OF 'ROUGHNECK' WAR

U. S. FIGHTING NATION OF ROUGHNECKS AND MUST USE THEIR OWN WEAPONS

(Continued from First Page.)

tures, state or national, in the United States.

It is true that the war on this side, so far as actual operations are concerned, is in the hands of soldiers, but there is a widespread idea at home that the soldiers abroad are playing or are to play a minor part and that the actual combatants are politicians, reformers, faddists and captains of industry and that the most potent ammunition to use against the Germans is not air.

EVERY AMERICAN MUST SUBMERGE FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

Our army is the keystone of the arch of defense against German aggression. It is up to every American man, woman and child to aid in strengthening that keystone. It is up to every American to bury his prejudices, idiosyncrasies and disposition to interfere with the affairs of his fellow citizens and keep the same buried until after the war.

Above all it is necessary for every American business man to submerge his financial interests and aspirations, and for every workman and salaried man to overlook considerations of returns for his efforts. The United States is up against a tough game. Our front over here is united. Our reserves in civilian life in the

United States must stand shoulder to shoulder to preserve the unity of grim determination which is the guiding spirit of our armed forces on foreign soil.

As an American citizen I hope I may be pardoned for saying that we are pretty well fed up on ourselves. Far be it from me to assert that we are not justified under ordinary conditions in agreeing with our venerable statesman, Representative Joe Cannon of Illinois, that our country is a "hell of a success." We are not living to-day under ordinary conditions.

And the trouble is that a considerable proportion of our people do not realize that conditions are plus extraordinary; they have not reached conviction that the very foundations of civilization are in danger. Undoubtedly their non-realization of the basic position of the United States in the war has been accentuated by the hardships, associated with extraordinary weather conditions, which have, so to speak, "busted right in their face" at home. A heatless, wheatear, meatless, lightless citizen of New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Keokuk, Kalamazoo or Atlanta may be prone to forget that we have an army in France.

I can say truthfully from my recent mingling with the man on the street

and in the railroad train in the United States that our people believe we have a much larger force in France than has landed. This is not said in any spirit of disparagement of the number or morale of our fighting forces that have crossed the ocean. We have a magnificent army in France, but it is not a super-army. It is equipped up to the limit of our shipping resources, but it has no equipment to spare. Because modern warfare is a trade, the inside of which must be acquired by study and training, all our troops in France are not at present effective in defense or offense. We need feel no shame on that score. No system of military tutelage extant can make a soldier out of a civilian in a few months.

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD AFTER ARRIVAL IN FRANCE.

The trouble is—the fundamental trouble—that we Americans at home think that all an American soldier has to do is to get off a transport at some French port in the afternoon, eat a good dinner, get his shoes shined, leave an early morning call and go out the next day and amputate one of the Kaiser's ears. Incidentally, that sort of idea is not absent from the minds of all our soldiers in France.

I have travelled hundreds of miles along our lines of communication in France and in the sector of military activity to which we have been assigned. My observation and experience have shown me that the American soldier upon reaching France does not become an immediate fighting unit. He is just an arrival, that's all.

As the people of the United States know, through the war maps, that the so-called western front extends, roughly, along the eastern boundary of France between the Belgian and Swiss frontiers, it is no violation of military ethics for me to state that American soldiers, landing anywhere in France, must travel practically across the width of the country before they can be regarded as essential units in the business which brought them here—namely, fighting business. Before they reach the shores of France they have covered, by land and sea, from 3,000 to 6,000 miles. I saw soldiers from Oregon tramping through the mud on a country road in France a few nights ago. This contingent wore rubber boots. The army could use more rubber boots.

Getting away from Oregon and rubber boots we return to our proposition that the soldier from the United States is just here when he leaves the transport. He encounters at once a condition of railroad congestion which will be discussed in a subsequent article. Incidentally, I might say, the railroads of France, after three and a half years of war, are handling transportation difficulties much more efficiently than such difficulties have been handled in the United States, and the French railroads are not all Government owned and operated.

AVERAGE CITIZEN HAS NO IDEA OF THE PROBLEMS.

The first problem confronting our military authorities in France is to get the soldier to a point where he becomes at least a partially effective unit of the Allied armies. The next problem to be tackled is to house, equip and feed the soldier and keep him supplied with material with which he may play or maintain his enemy.

Speaking as one who said au revoir to Coney Island and Sandy Hook less than thirty days ago, I can honestly say that the average citizen of the United States has no more idea of the intricacies of these problems than he has knowledge as to whether the crocodiles in the Yangtze-kiang are blue or green or whether the Yangtze-kiang is inhabited by crocodiles or goldfish.

I have said nothing in connection with keeping the army equipped, of the necessity for hospitals or of the prime consideration of keeping the soldier who has come from 3,000 to 6,000 miles from home to fight healthy and contented. To my mind this aspect of the war ranks quite well up with the activities associated with life just this side of no man's land, and I shall attempt to make this plain very shortly.

FAITH, HOPE AND CHARITY OUR CARDINAL VIRTUES.

If I have succeeded in getting over the idea that our armed forces in

France are fighting not only the Germans, but the natural obstacles attached to a line of communication which crosses the Atlantic and is subject to submarine attack; if I have succeeded in transporting, as it were, the idea that the war is in progress here and not in Carnegie Hall or Madison Square Garden; if I have succeeded in impressing a few Americans with the fact that war is to be waged by warriors on the field of battle and not by civilians and civilian and reform bodies 3,000 to 5,000 miles behind the trenches, I trust I may proceed to enunciate what should be, in this crisis—and it is a crisis—the three cardinal virtues of the American people:

ONE—Faith—faith in our army and navy, officers and men, and faith in those who, in the workings of destiny, are guiding our military and naval operations. We are all right over here. We can give a good account of ourselves now and a better account of ourselves later. If we meet with discouragements our people must be prepared to bear them. Remember that in the early days of the war the Germans were knocking at the gates of Paris.

TWO—Hope—hope for an honorable peace, not a peace at any price. The world yearns for peace, but not for peace dictated by an autocratic power which has turned the world upside down. I know there is a prevalence of chilled extremities in the United States, and the complaint is not lacking elsewhere. Let us hope that the cold feet crutches may be forced to the aid of crutches so that they may be unable to keep up with those who, with clearness of vision, see the necessity of peace by might of right and, if necessary, by force of arms buttressed by extreme sacrifices.

THREE—Charity—charity for those who make mistakes, charity for those who, in the knowledge of conditions as they exist in France, strive to accommodate our soldiers to those conditions rather than to conditions which exist in Tulsa, Oklahoma and Lala, Ga.

The United States is a world nation now. We are wrestling with world problems and we must face them as the world in general faces them. The Yankee strategist who rides to his office in his automobile, clips the coupons off his Liberty bonds, reads in the newspaper that something has been done in France which does not meet his approval, and clamors for the immediate decapitation of a soldier several thousand miles away, should not belong to our organization. Close study of sacred and profane history will disclose that there hasn't been a miracle performed in this world in close to 1,900 years.

ROCHESTER'S CAPTAIN DEAD.

Succumbs to Pneumonia After 1 Boat Sinks His Vessel.

LONDONDERRY, Ireland, March 1.—Capt. Eric Korowitz, one of the first American ships to run the German submarine blockade a year ago, has just died in a local hospital from pneumonia.

Capt. Korowitz was on the bridge of the Rochester when she was sunk Nov. 2 last, more than 350 miles west of the Irish Coast, the furthest west

U boats operated during the past year. With a part of his crew he was in an open boat for five days. He was a desperate fighter for life he succumbed after two months in the hospital.

Movie Stars to Room Third Liberty Loan.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Moving picture stars have been enlisted for the third Liberty Loan campaign. Douglas Fairbanks has agreed to "tour" any where and do anything in behalf of the loan. Mary Pickford will spend the week speaking in Eastern States and Marguerite Clark will make a speaking tour of the Middle West.

Andrew Alexander

Sixth Avenue **AA** at 19th Street

A Sale of Women's Shoes at \$5 a pair

Not only good leathers well made, but smart high cut patterns on stylish modern lasts in all sizes and widths. Kidskin and calfskin lace and button, with high, medium and low heels.

Mail orders filled as long as the lots last.



B. Altman & Co.

A Special Offering of Silks (WHITE, BLACK AND COLORED)

to be continued to-morrow (Saturday) comprises American and foreign Silks of superior qualities, varying in width from 36 inches to 42 inches. These Silks have been arranged in Lengths suitable for all purposes, and present unusual value at

90c. to \$3.45 per yard

The Wool Dress Goods Department

is featuring

Semi-made Dresses

in two New Spring models

smartly cut, and attractively made of fine-twill navy-blue serge, in sizes for women and misses, very specially priced at

\$14.75

Unusual values are offered in

Semi-made Skirts

In several desirable models (plaited and plain), variously made of navy blue serge, black-and-white checks and effective plaid woolens, marked (due to incomplete sizes) at the exceptionally low prices of

\$3.75 & 4.50

Several Thousand Yards of Wool Dress Fabrics

comprising tricotine, wool jersey, poret twill, wool mixtures and black-and-white checks, will be placed on sale to-morrow (Saturday), arranged in Dress, Suit, Coat and Skirt Lengths,

at special price concessions.

(Wool Dress Goods Department, First Floor)

Additional Reductions

have been made in the prices of a number of styles in

Women's Negligees

made of silk or crepe de Chine, some trimmed with lace. These are now marked, for immediate clearance,

at \$9.75, 12.50 & 16.50

(Women's House Gowns, Third Floor)

Spring-like Clothes for Misses' Spring wear

are the special need of the moment wherever there are demoiselles just emerging into womanhood—or women whose slender contours are hardly less youthful than those of their daughters.

Such clothes are ready in generous numbers in the Department on the Second Floor, where they are shown at prices of sufficiently wide range to meet everyone's requirements.

For example:

Tailored Suits	\$28.50 to 118.00
Wool Jersey Dresses	27.50 to 85.00
Worsted Dresses	21.50 to 95.00
Afternoon Dresses (including silk)	
at	\$20.00 to 130.00
Practical and Sports Coats,	15.50 to 165.00

OPPENHEIM, COLLINS & Co

34th Street—New York

Important Sale Saturday

Misses' Spring Suits

Chic Models Just Received

Smart youthful models of men's wear serge, plain-tailored or pleated with braid-trimming and silk overcollar.

Specially Priced at

25.00

Misses' Suits of serge or poplin in belted, ripple back, pleated, braid-trimmed or plain tailored models, some have vestee and collars of faille silk. Special Value

29.75

Misses' Suits of Poret Twill and Gabardine in braided, Etons or tailored models, plain and novelty silk collars. Special Value

39.75



Also On Special Sale Saturday

Misses' One-Piece Serge Dresses

Attractive serge dresses in pleated, embroidered and tunic models of superior tailor serge in navy and black.

Offering Extraordinary Values at

15.00

Misses' Afternoon Dresses in chic and exclusive models of Crepe de Chine, Georgette and Chiffon Taffeta, hand embroidered and beaded in attractive Spring color. Special Value

25.00

Misses' Satin Frocks in smart braided tunic models featuring the new long tight sleeves and deep cuffs of superior satin in black and navy. Special Value

35.00

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue, New York

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LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets prevent
the cause. There is only one "Bromo Quinine."
W. GROVE'S signature on box. 100-1-Advt.